Nippon Times

No. 16,302 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

KOISO'S BROADCAST INSPIRES JAPANESE, STATES SPOKESMAN

Speech Manifested Innermost Conviction of Prime Minister, Scribes Informed

The enemy is not expected to understand or comprehend what Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso said in his radio address on Tuesday morning but the people of Japan not only understand it but also feel it strongly in their hearts, declared Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Wednesday morning.

"Prime Minister Koiso's radio address touched principally on spiritual matters and it may have been difficult for some foreigners to grasp the significance of what he said because he spoke in purely Japanese terms of the spiritual basis and concepts of the Japanese Empire," he said. "Yesterday being the regular monthly observance of the Imperial Rescript declaring war and it being Prime Minister Koiso's first observance of the day since his assumption of office, it was most appropriate and proper that he should have confined his remarks primarily to matters of the spirit. To us, Japanese, it was an inspiring address. It was inspiring because it manifested the innermost convictions of the Prime Minister as a Japanese and one of the loyal subjects of His Imperial Majesty and as a Prime Minister charged with the task of administration of State affairs. It was inspiring also because he struck a point where all Japanese of whatever station, occupation or degree of education converge into a solid unity, where differences vanish and where all Japanese, completely transcending wordly interests, personal or otherwise, become Japanese through and through as loyal and devoted subjects of His Imperial Majesty.

Conceals Nothing

"Prime Minister Koiso concealed nothing to the nation regarding the gravity of the situation that now confronts Japan. And in emphasizing the grave situation he gave to the people of Japan a most hopeful and encouraging lead which will enable Japan to rise out of her present momentary difficulties and to strike against the enemy with the full force of the nation's might. That lead, as he said, is to hold fast and live squarely up to the Imperial Counsels both of the past and of the present and to dedicate all that the Japanese people have and are, regardless of social distinctions or occupations, to the single task of winning the war."

"In other words," the Spokesman continued, "What the Prime Minister stated is the essence of the Japanese spirit and from it rises all the devotion and efforts that will contribute to the intensification of our military operations and to final victory. The enemy is not expected to understand or comprehend what Prime Minister Koiso has said, but the people of Japan, not only understand it but also feel it strongly in their hearts, and that is what matters.

"The secret of Japanese strength lies in giving the utmost expression to the eternal spirit of the Empire in all fields of endeavor, whether on the firing lines, in the manufacture of airplanes and ships, in the growing of food, or in the intensification of the nation's war effort generally. The Prime Minister has struck the primary and essential point and in so doing he has pressed the button, so to speak, which may confidently be expected to produce concrete results and the concrete power that will destroy the enemy and bring victory to our cause."

4-Power Parley Futile

Commenting on the coming four-power conference in Washington, Mr. Iguchi said that it was already foredoomed as a futile effort. He observed:

"According to reports, U.S. Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius has informed the press that the four-power conference among the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking, the first part of which was originally scheduled to open in Washington on August 14 has been postponed to August 21 at the request of the Soviet Government. Whatever may be the reasons for the postponement, it is sufficiently clear by the behavior and national ambitions of each of the participating countries that the conference is already foredoomed as a futile effort.

"It is said to be the aims of the four-power talks to try to unify and integrate the post-war security schemes of the participating countries into a single global plan but in view of the fact that all of them have been and even now are working at cross purposes and in view of the fact that the war, now in its decisive stage, will inevitably bring about a world whose shape would be far different from that which is conceived at the present juncture, no general agreement can be reached and even if it is, it can never be put into practice.

"It is chiefly an American-sponsored conference dictated primarily by American domestic conditions. It is clear that the United States intends to dominate and steer, if it can at all, all discussions toward the acceptance of its particular plan. This intention is evident enough from the fact that the White House, the State Department and other agencies of the Roosevelt administration have conducted intensive preparatory work, especially among congressional circles, to ensure against any possible miscarriage of the American proposals by reason of internal opposition. In other words, any failure on the part of the United States would mean the weakening and possibly even the loss of the Democratic Party chances in the coming presidential elections in November.

"Each of the participating countries has a plan of its own and, with the exception of Chungking which is regarded only as a 'courtesy member' to share a place in the second part of the conference, none is expected to sacrifice its national interests and agree to the American plan just for the sake of the latter's domestic politics.

"It may be well for the conferring parties to spend their precious time planning the post-war period while under the illusion that they will win, but in reality the selfish behavior of the United States and Britain in this war which wilfully disregards the legitimate rights and aspirations of others in order to secure their own inordinate ends is in itself a sure cause of their defeat both in war and peace."

Turkey Is Mobilizing Entire Population To Meet Emergency

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 9.—Following the diplomatic break with Germany, the entire population of Turkey is now being mobilized for defense, according to an Ankara report received here. A new law is to be passed for the immediate recruitment of every able bodied man and woman for an emergency force to combat any surprise attack. It is estimated that the total number of people affected by the new decree will be about 9,000,000, the report added.

FINLAND ANNOUNCES CABINET RESHUFFLE

Hackzell Appointed Premier; Enckel Made Foreign Head; Walden Retains War Post

Domei

HELSINKI, August 8.—The reshuffle of the Finnish Government following the appointment of Field-Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim as President was announced tonight.

The new Cabinet lineup includes Mr. Hackzell who has been appointed Premier succeeding Edwin J. H. Linkomies; Mr. Enckel as Foreign Minister; Lieutenant-General Karl Rudolf Walden reappointed War Minister; Kaarlo Hillilae as Home Minister and Baron Ernst von Born named Justice Minister.

Premier Hackzell was formerly a Foreign Minister and belongs to the Conservative Gathering Party. Foreign Minister Enckel, who is 68 years old, made his reappearance in public this spring after 15 years of political inactivity when he travelled together with J. K. Paasviki, Chairman of the National Coalition Party, to Soviet Russia in order to hold the peace negotiations with the Soviets.

Home Minister Hillilae, 42 years old, and a member of the Agrarian Party was formerly the Governor of Lapland.

Justice Minister von Born is a well-known Finnish-Swedish statesman and is the Chairman of the Swedish Peoples' Party. He is 59 years old and was Home Minister from 1939 to 1942.

Members who have resigned their posts from the Linkomies Cabinet are Premier Linkomies, Finance Minister Vaino A. Tanner, Foreign Minister Dr. Carl H. Ramsay, Home Minister Leo En Ehrnroth, Justice Minister Oskari Lehtonen, Assistant Agriculture Minister Osara, Assistant Traffic and Labor Minister Kaasalainen and Assistant Finance Minister Reininkae.

SEE-SAW STRUGGLE CONTINUES TO RAGE ON WESTERN FRONT

British-Canadians Start Push Near Caen—Reich Tanks Advance in Vire Sector

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—The features of the fighting on the western front were the big offensive launched by British and Canadian troops early this morning southwest of Caen, and the American pressure in Brittany which was intensified considerably.

According to German reports, the offensive in the Caen sector was opened along the No. 158 Highway at 4 a.m. today following a most violent artillery and air bombardment preparation. Anti-Axis reports said about 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers dropped 1,800 tons of explosives. Neither side has yet reported on the results of the fighting which is still raging with intense vigor.

On the other hand, violent fighting is in full swing south of Vire where German tank formations have launched a powerful counter-offensive. Part of the American forces in the Vire sector was drawn to meet this attack and were immediately engaged in bitter combat. The town of Mortain, it is reported, has changed hands at least three times already, and the fighting is still going on.

Meanwhile, in Brittany, intense fighting is raging around the various ports of the peninsula, but St. Malo, Brest, St. Nazaire and Nantes are still held by the Germans. According to a Fuehrer's Headquarter's report, German defense forces on the peninsula have been ordered to strategic sectors and bitter resistance is expected from them.

Reich Troops Advancing

As expected, the British large-scale attack southwest of Caen began today at 4 a.m. after violent drumfire, but details are not yet available.

The main fighting, yesterday, however, took place on the American wing of the invasion front. Large-scale German counter-attacks continued against the American 1st army in the Vire sector while the American 3rd army aimed at the capture by surprise of the four main German bases in Brittany—Lorient, St. Nazaire, Brest and St. Malo and attempted with at least ten divisions of the same army to advance past Laval and move eastward toward Sarthe.

Near the town of Vire, strong forces of the American 1st army attacked and made penetrations around which fighting is still in progress. Farther south, strong American formations launched attacks in the St. Pois and Cherence areas to relieve and support the American lines threatened by the German counter-thrust farther south. This movement, however, did not affect the German operations which are making good progress between See and Selin.

To stem this German advance which has already rolled ahead seven to ten kilometers at two places, the Americans employed massed bomber formations as well as infantry and tank forces. The German onslaught, however, could not be checked and the Germans further consolidated their gains.

Meanwhile, the American 3rd army which was repulsed with severe losses near Mayenne on the previous day shifted their operations to the Laval area. There they tried hard to push forward eastward toward Sarthe, but met stubborn resistance.

In Brittany, General Omar Bradley's shock divisions continued their pressure in the southerly, northerly and westerly directions. Attacks by approximately one tank division strength were directed against Lorient, St. Nazaire, Brest and St. Malo, but succeeded nowhere.

Especially impressive in this fighting was the defensive success of the Germans northeast of Brest where the attack carried out by 60 tanks and strong motorized infantry collapsed with heavy losses. Likewise, southeast of St. Malo, strong American attacks failed due to powerful German counter-thrusts.

Loss of Hengyang Is Bitter Blow To American Air Force in China

Capture of Strategic Enemy Citadel Enables Japanese To Control 40,000-Kilometer Area Rich in Farm and Mineral Products

The significance of the reduction of Hengyang is threefold. It has strengthened the Japanese setup for the annihilation of the American air force. It has dealt a staggering blow to Chungking and it will have considerable bearing on the future of the operations on the continent. Thus observes Domei in a comment which follows:

The significance of the reduction of Hengyang is:

1.-The strengthening of the setup for the annihilation of the American air force. The American air force feels the blow most strongly. The Americans therefore mobilized the whole of the Ninth War Zone army as well as all other Chungking forces which could be moved to Hengyang in a desperate attempt to defend the walled town. The American air force also threw its total strength into the defense effort. The battle for Hengyang thus developed into the biggest Japanese-American struggle on the China continent so far. The American air force, however, lost almost 1,000 planes since April and despite every effort was unable to turn the situation in its favor. This fact showed the vast difference between the real power of the Japanese and Americans.

It goes without saying that Chungking has been bitterly disappointed, having regarded the Hengyang fighting as a test for the American air force and having expected it to do great things. The Japanese Air Force, on the other hand, having overwhelmed the American air force despite every disadvantage, has strengthened its conviction that it can destroy the enemy.

U.S. Bases Threatened

After Hengyang is completely turned into a Japanese base the distance to the enemy's advance base at Lingling will be 15 minutes by air and Kweilin 40 minutes and it is believed that the two air forces will come to grips at close quarters. The enemy bases, however, are already threatened by the Japanese ground forces and it is believed that the American air force will be forced to retreat toward the interior. The Japanese Air Forces are expected to keep on the enemy's heels as long as the American air force remains on the continent no matter how far back it retreats.

2.—The blow to Chungking. The Japanese Forces operating in Hunan have, by the reduction of Hengyang, occupied an area 350 kilometers by 100 to 150 kilometers, or 40,000 square kilometers which is about the size of Kyushu. The enemy in the Ninth War Zone has been smashed, the Canton-Hankow Railway's fate sealed and a setup for the east-west division of China established.

Hunan is abundant in agricultural and mineral products and was the source of economic wealth to Chungking. The Japanese control of these rich areas will greatly contribute toward the stabilization of the people's living in the peace zones. The already declining trend of rice prices in Shanghai is manifestations of this.

Isolate 3rd War Zone

Militarily, the sealing of the fate of the Canton-Hankow Railway will lead to the isolation of the Third War Zone, comprised of the Siang River area and Kiangsi and Fukien Provinces and threaten the rear of the Seventh War Zone which is already being pressed by the Japanese South China Army near Yingtak. The sword is pointed at the heart of the Chungking defense structure.

Another fact to be noted is that the people of these newly-occupied areas are actively cooperating with the Japanese Forces in repairing the roads and putting into order the towns which have been wrecked. This is proof that the Japanese action in carrying out the three principles of non-burning, non-pillaging and non-violation has shown the people the objective of the present operations. It is proof that the ideal of defending Greater East Asia through Japanese-Chinese cooperation is being rapidly understood among the people under the Chungking regime.

3.—The future of the continental front. By the end of the Hengyang fighting, the main force of the enemy's Ninth War Zone Army and a part of the Sixth War Zone Army have been completely destroyed. At present the 250 kilometers stretch between Leiyang and Yingtak on the Canton-Hankow Railway is still in enemy hands. Toward the west are the American air bases at Lingling 110 kilometers away and Kweilin, 300 kilometers distant. Pinghsiang, the gateway to eastern Kiangsi, is under Japanese control and opens the way to the Third War Zone.

The enemy command may try to guess toward what point or area the next Japanese drive will be directed. It is to be noted, however, that with the present vast offensive, the character of the fighting on the continent has changed completely. At a time when the American drive in the Pacific has reached islands about 2,500 kilometers from Japan Proper and where the fighting is intense; the battle raging some 2,500 or 3,000 kilometers from Japan on the China continent as well as the fighting in Burma and India, are no longer extensions of the China Affair with Chungking as the opponent. It is a battle for the defense of Japan, for the destruction of the Americans. The idea that the fighting in China is in its seventh year must be changed. It is an integral part of the War of Greater East Asia.

BRITISHERS OVERWHELMED IN CLASH ON ARNO FRONT

Reich Units Advance to Southern Bank—Pisa Again Under U.S. Fire

Domei

BERLIN, August 8.—While the Anglo-American forces limited themselves yesterday to artillery action and reconnoitering moves in the Florence sector, crack German troops, west of the city, advanced to the southern bank of the Arno after overwhelming strong British formations.

East of Florence, German tank grenadiers fully withstood the repeated enemy attacks while on the remaining sectors only minimum fighting was reported.

The Americans, however, again opened fire against the town of Pisa destroying numerous historical monuments and causing heavy damage to residential quarters.

Meanwhile, large-scale regrouping operations have been observed behind the anti-Axis lines and big concentration of transports and landing craft indicates that the Americans are planning new landings on the Italian front. The German High Command reckons that this undertaking will most likely be directed against the Ligurian coast where Italy's largest port of Genoa is located.

GALLUP POLLS DISCLOSE KEEN PRESIDENTIAL RACE

11 States Favor Roosevelt; 6 Support Dewey Backed by Big Electoral Votes

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 8.—George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, in testing the opinion on the presidential election in November revealed that in 11 States out of the 17 already canvassed, most people favor Franklin Roosevelt, while in six States, they favor Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Republican presidential nominee, according to a Princeton, New Jersey, dispatch received here.

However, his Gallup poll revealed that the margin is, nevertheless, very small because the States which now appear to favor Dewey are large ones with many electoral votes, such as New York.

When the electoral votes of the 17 States are added up, Dewey has 136 electoral votes, while Roosevelt has 139. This, of course, is merely an unofficial poll of public opinion but in the past, Gallup polls have proved very accurate.

Papen Reaches Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, August 8.—Baron Franz von Papen, German Ambassador at Ankara, who after leaving Turkey spent a short time in Belgrade arrived in Berlin today.

BRITAIN IS CAUTIOUS ABOUT U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA

Far More Dependent Upon Argentine Supplies Than America, Scribes Aver

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 8.—There is no doubt that public opinion in the United States warmly supports the State Department's drastic measures against Argentina and that Americans consider that it would be comparatively easy to effect a drastic reformation of the Argentine government if Britain and the United States imposed economic sanctions acting in unison. But there is also an impression that the British government is less inclined to act firmly against Argentina than is the United States. Thus wrote the New York correspondent of the Manchester Guardian on July 29, according to a report received here.

Britain's unwillingness to get into the quarrel with Argentina is also pointed out by the diplomatic correspondent of the Observer who on July 30 wrote as follows:

"The relations between America and Argentina have taken a sharp turn for the worse as the result of Cordell Hull's tirade against the President Farrell regime last week. Public opinion in the United States has become inflamed over the issue, and the press and spokesmen in Washington speak of a 'growing crisis' and economic sanctions are being advocated in many quarters.

Britain is Cautious

"For the moment the issue is primarily Pan-American in character. But the question of economic blockade or other economic sanctions against Argentina would bring Great Britain directly into the quarrel. London certainly has no more love for the Farrell regime than has Washington, but Great Britain is far more dependent upon Argentine supplies than is the United States.

"It was the recognition of the importance of the Argentine supplies, comprising not only meat and wheat but also such commodities as leather and shellac, to the Allies, particularly to the British war effort which led certain American military leaders to recommend caution in dealing with the Buenos Aires government.

"If Argentina were to be boycotted, sweeping changes in the Allies' plans, including American shipping and supply plans would become essential and would involve grave problems for the Allied combined boards at this critical stage of the war.

"Sumner Welles also questioned the wisdom of the present American policy on other grounds. The gist of his argument is that Cordell Hull's frontal assault on the Farrell government is far from achieving its purpose, and merely served to wound the Argentine feelings and thereby consolidate the support for the Farrell government. Such arguments are apparently regarded by Hull as a personal attack against him by his former subordinate.

Issue Is Complicated

"In Argentina itself, the issue is more complex and complicated than it appears in America. There are two important factors which the government uses to further its hold on the popular opinion. They are apprehension over the growth of the United States' economic and political power in Latin America, and fear and jealousy regarding the rapid increase in Brazil's military resources.

"Argentina is not alone among the Latin American countries in concern over how the United States will use her hegemony of the Americas, and Sumner Welles pointed out that unless Washington is very careful not to hurt the susceptibilities of the peoples of Latin America, she may find those countries acting together to restrict the United States' influence."

Islam Leader Ired at U.S.

Domei

SALONICA, August 8.—The chief of the Islam Brethrenship in Cairo protested to the American Ambassador against the election programs of the Republican and Democratic parties in the United States because their platforms advocate the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.

Picture Is Published By Germans Showing American Barbarity

Domei

BERLIN, August 8.—Showing the German people the true state of American civilization, German papers today carried the picture, originally published in Life, of an American female munition worker writing a letter before a Japanese skull sent by a soldier from the New Guinea front. The publication of the picture followed the denunciation by the German Foreign Office of the inhumanity and animal lowness of the Americans. The press attacked the barbaric American act by captioning the picture, "American Headhunters in the Pacific." The latest revelation of American animalism manifested in the desecration of the Japanese war dead has served to raise still more the hate for the American enemy held by the Germans who have seen the Americans machine-gun their women and children.

POLISH PROPOSALS TO SOVIETS BARED

Observer Says Russians Will Be Asked to Drop Border Issue Until After War

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 8.—Before his departure for Moscow, Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Premier of the refugee Polish government, outlined to his cabinet the proposal he intended to submit to Premier Josef Stalin. On the frontier question, Mikolajczyk is said to be prepared to go all the way toward meeting the Soviet demands. He will express the readiness of his government to accept the Curzon Line as the temporary demarcation line between Poland and Russia and will suggest postponing the fixing of a permanent frontier until after the war. This attitude is not likely to raise any objections in Moscow, the Observer reported recently. Continuing, the report said:

Mikolajczyk will also propose the transfer of the seat of the Polish government to Warsaw immediately after the liberation of the capital by the Soviet armies. Immediately after its arrival in Warsaw the government would reconstruct itself according to the desires and wishes of the Polish people. Whether this would mean a direct fusion between the Polish government and the Soviet-sponsored Committee of National Liberation, it is difficult to say at this stage.

Indications are that the Polish leaders in London are now much more inclined to include the pro-Soviet elements in the government coalition than they were some time ago. All the members of the Polish government solemnly assured the Premier before his departure that no personal considerations would stand in the way of the reconstruction of the cabinet.

May Aggravate Friction

The decree of the Committee of National Liberation demanding that all military organizations in Poland should accept the orders of the Soviet-backed Commander-in-Chief, General Rolazymierski, may well aggravate the present friction. It is not very likely that the fighters of the Polish Underground, who for nearly five years owed allegiance to the government of General Sikorski and then to that of Mikolajczyk, will now renounce it.

The existence of the two parallel military organizations obviously carries with it the seeds of a civil war. This danger can be eliminated now only by the appointment of a Polish Commander-in-Chief acceptable to both sides. This, then, is the agenda of Mikolajczyk's conferences with Premier Stalin.

Among the many Polish leaders here there seems to be a distinct anxiety to avoid saying or doing anything that would be a handicap to the Premier in his mission to Moscow. The diplomatic status of the Committee of National Liberation may be summed up later.

Neither the British nor the American governments had any advance knowledge of the scheme to set up that committee. Until the day of the committee's birth, it was expected here and in Washington that pending an agreement with the Polish government the Soviets would refrain from setting up any rival central authority in Poland and that they would for the time being be satisfied with the general statement of the policy issued by Vyacheslav Molotov, Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

It was only after the formation of the committee that Premier Stalin intimated to the anti-Axis leaders that in the light of the present conditions in Poland he had come to the conclusion that the Polish government had little support from the Polish people and this justified the decision to deal with the Committee of National Liberation. This attitude, however, is not shared either here or in Washington.

The British and American governments continue to recognize Mikolajczyk's government as the only constitutional representative of the Polish people. Prime Minister Churchill and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, it is understood, intimated to Premier Stalin that the Polish Premier's mission to Moscow has the full support of their respective governments and they have exerted themselves to impress upon the Polish government the urgent need of reaching a compromise and an agreement with the Soviets.

NIPPON ARMY TAKES COMPLETE CONTROL OVER 9TH WAR ZONE

33 Chungking Divisions in Area Annihilated as Hengyang Citadel Falls

By I. HIRAISHI
Of the Military Press Corps

AT HENGYANG, August 9.—The crack Japanese Units that had occupied Hengyang airfield on June 26 and trapped about four divisions of the Chungking 10th Army within the walled town, caught up with 13 enemy units, which had been dispatched to aid the garrison within the doomed town, and totally smashed them at various points in the outer defense positions of Hengyang.

The day of the fall of Hengyang also was the day of complete annihilation for the 33 Chungking divisions in the 9th War Zone. In the Siangtung area, the Japanese valiantly engaged in smashing battles with strong Chungking forces at Liling, Ping-hsiang and Chaling while in the Anjen and Leiyang areas as well as in the Neihsiang and Sianghsiang sectors, other Japanese Units also directed vigorous encirclement operations against the enemy, resulting in the annihilation of a large Chungking column which had been advancing toward the walled town to join their comrades.

Overcoming the hot weather and the difficulties of the long supply line, the Imperial Japanese Forces succeeded in wresting the Canton-Hankow Railway, in Hunan Province, from the enemy. In the east, the Japanese advanced as far as Lienhua in Kiangsi Province, commanding Suichwan which is only a short distance away, while in the west, they secured their position at the line connecting Neihsiang and Sianghsiang.

Thus, the day of Hengyang's fall has also become the day for complete Japanese control of Chungking's vast 9th War Zone—a tragic date for the enemy.

Leiyang Foe Pounded

Domei

HUNAN FRONT, August 8.—Japanese Forces are now pounding three Chungking armies concentrated in the vicinity of Leiyang.

Reports indicated that since the latter part of July, powerful enemy forces, comprising the 20th, 99th and the provisionally-organized third armies, have been concentrated in the vicinity of Hsiaoshulpu, eight kilometers south of Leiyang. Against these enemy troops, the Japanese Forces, by effecting superb encirclement operations on August 3, crushed the enemy vanguard units and are now squeezing the iron cordon around the enemy from three directions.

Meanwhile, a part of the Japanese Forces, on the night of August 5, crossed the Lei River and surprise-attacked the enemy from the rear cutting off their retreat. Thus, with Japanese Forces fiercely attacking the enemy from four directions the fate of these three Chungking armies is definitely sealed.

B-25 Plane Downed

Domei

PEKING, August 8.—Two enemy B-25 planes attempted to bomb the vicinity of the Peking-Hankow Railway bridge spanning the Yellow River at 8 a.m. on August 3 but were repulsed by the Japanese Forces. A few bombs were blindly dropped. One of the planes, hit by our guns, crashed to the ground near Tsaitzuchieh, about 35 kilometers southwest of Loyang.

8 ARMY RENEGADES EXECUTED BY REICH

Hanged 2 Hours After Trial—All Plotters Deprived of Military Ranks

Domei

BERLIN, August 8.—The heinous attempt made on the life of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler on July 20 found its just expiation today when eight officers who had participated in the attempt were brought before the German People's Court and, after a two-day trial, on August 7 and 8, found guilty and sentenced to death.

The defendants were Erwin von Witzleben, Erich Hoeppner, Helmut Stieff, Albrecht von Hagen, Paul von Hase, Robert Bernardis, Friedrich Karl Klausing, and Peter Count Graf von Wartenburg who were sentenced to death for high treason. Their property was confiscated by the Government and all were hanged two hours after the sentence was passed.

The President of the Court was Doctor Roland Feisler and the jury consisted of Peoples' Councilor Lemmle, Municipal Councilor Kaiser, General Reinicke, and Seuberth.

The two-day trial was held before the People's Court in the large session hall of the Kammergericht Building in Berlin. The eight defendants were not dressed in uniform and were seated in a double row of four each in front of the jury's table. They were assisted by eight defense counsels.

Traitors Wielded Influence
By Arrangement With the Asahi

BERLIN, August 7.—The announcement by the Fuehrer's Headquarters, on the evening of August 4, of the names of the traitorous Army officers and their trial by the People's Court proved startling news to the German people. It was also announced that the Fuehrer had ordered Marshals Wilhelm Keitel and Gert von Rundstedt, General Heinz Guderian, two other Generals and two Lieutenant-Generals to form a Council to decide on the deprivation of military ranks of the traitorous officers. Holding its meeting on August 4, the Council decided to deprive the 22 officers of their military ranks, and reported it to the Fuehrer.

Among those who had been arrested recently was Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, 63 years old, who had been the Commander of the First German Army Corps in the advance on the western front in 1940.

The most interesting item in the announcement was that Colonel-General Lindenmann and Major Khun had escaped to the Soviet side. Colonel-General Lindemann had been Commander of the Northern Army Corps in the Baltic region fighting against the summer offensive of the Soviet Forces that began at the end of June.

The rebelling officers included one Field-Marshal and nine generals while the rest of the 22 malcontents were younger officers. It is also noted that seven of them were staff officers attached to the Fuehrer's Headquarters. Ten of them belonged to the nobility and were members of the former Prussian Army group.

It is, therefore, not difficult to imagine that those rebelling officers were in a position to criticize the strategy of the Fuehrer, and to utilize their important positions to carry out sabotage at the fronts and behind the guns. As two of them had escaped to the Soviet side simultaneously with the execution of the coup d'etat it can be surmised that they had been in communication with the Soviets. It is also possible that there might have been some relations between the sabotage of the rebelling group and the lack of positive measures on the part of the German forces against the recent summer offensive of the Soviet which was carried out at unprecedented speed.

BIG U.S. MAGAZINES BANNED

Army Discrimination Against Well-Known Periodicals Stirs America

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 8.—A great stir has been caused in America over the recent War Department ban against such well-known American periodicals as Harpers, American Mercury, Atlantic Monthly and the New Republic.

The War Department, though not having the power to prohibit general circulation of the above magazines, has ordered that their distribution to bookstores, hospitals and other army-managed institutions be discontinued.

According to the Manchester Guardian, the step was taken by the U.S. army authorities in conformance to a Congressional ruling that forbids the circulation of periodicals of political nature among the armed forces, but, continues the paper, it is significant that political weeklies such as Time and Life as well as the monthly Readers Digest have not been placed on the ban list.

Swedish King Hails New Finn President; Sends Felicitations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 8.—King Gustav of Sweden, according to the Svenska Dagbladet, sent the following telegram to Field-Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim, newly appointed President of Finland: "At the moment when you take over the highest office of your country in this decisive hour, I ask you to accept my most cordial felicitations."

ENTRY OF TURKEY IN WAR IS DOUBTED

It Is Opined That Ankara Will Not Make Rash Move Until It Knows Soviet Aims

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 8.—Following Turkey's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany a tense atmosphere prevailed in all the nations of southeastern Europe. However, the people of that region are much calmer than expected despite the intensive Anglo-American propaganda, and this is said to be due to the fact that the latest step taken by Turkey will cause no immediate effect on the war situation.

In Bulgaria, the Premier and Foreign Minister conferred with Prince Regent Cyril; in Hungary, Premier Doeme Sztojay called a Cabinet meeting, and it was reported that the Rumanian Minister to Ankara declared that his government desired to maintain diplomatic relations with Turkey.

The opinion of Rumanian newspapers to the effect that Turkey's diplomatic move has no bearing on the war situation, that the Turkish army is still friendly toward Germany, and that the participation of Turkey in the war will not take place for some time, is shared by the press in Hungary and Bulgaria.

It is opined by observers in the nations in southeastern Europe that the Soviet forces have not yet the intention of attacking the Balkans, judging from the present conditions on the Rumanian and Carpathian fronts. It is also opined that despite the fact that the United States and Britain are impatient to start an advance in the Balkans in parallel with the armed operations in Italy, the Turkish Government will not make any rash move while the aims of the Soviets remain unknown. They believe that under the present situation an operation in the Aegean Sea area is the only thing that can be expected.

However, it is a fact that the Soviets are prepared to commence military operations in the Balkan area if necessary following the completion of the present campaigns in the northern and central sectors of the Eastern Front. Moreover, it is known that the Tito troops and the partisan forces in Greece, who are not satisfied with the progress of the anti-Axis operations on the Italian Front, have demanded that the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain advance into the Balkans from Turkey.

There is also a rumor that Germany will ask the countries of southeastern Europe to sever relations with Turkey as a retaliatory move. Judging from the fact that the newly-appointed Turkish Ambassador to Tokyo, Muzaffer Goeker, left for his post on August 3, it is understood that Ankara does not intend to go beyond the severance of diplomatic ties with Germany.

It is observed that the nations of southeastern Europe do not relish the thought of a Soviet landing on Western Asia under the present circumstances, but they believe that no serious development will take place at present. The problem is, however, the relation between Turkey and Bulgaria. In this connection, it has been reported that the Soviet Union, Turkey and Bulgaria may conclude a non-aggression pact. Under these circumstances, it can be seen that the political situation in southern Europe is very delicate.

Drop Explosive Parcels

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 7.—A small parcel dropped by American airmen on a road near the village of Vulcana in central Rumania exploded and killed a youth and severely injured another when the two boys who had found the parcel attempted to open it, according to a Bucharest dispatch.

British Officer Killed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 8.—Vice Air Marshal Owen Tudor Boyd of the British air force, aged 55, was killed in active service, the British Air Ministry announced today, according to a London dispatch. Captured by Axis troops after a forced landing in 1940, Boyd escaped after the surrender of Italy last year.

ENEMY IS BAFFLED BY V-1 MECHANISM

No Means Found to Counteract Flying Bombs, Says Engineering Magazine

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 8.—Describing the great speed of the German V-1 as particularly interesting, the journal Flight, an organ of the British aircraft industry points out that the anti-Axis have no conception of the functioning of this weapon and admits that it is at any rate a remarkable technical success.

The magazine Engineering writes that no means has been found to counteract the V-1 although the anti-Axis have been occupied with this pressing problem for some time. The News Chronicle points out that the war constitutes a race between the anti-Axis armies and German science.

In the meantime, the Reich Commissioner for occupied Norwegian territory reveals that a series of new German weapons are ready for action and that the flying bomb is merely the beginning.

The British Broadcasting Corporation reports that the V-1 was again over Southern England and London last night and all London papers published reports and pictures of the extensive evacuation of the British capital. The Daily Sketch states that on Friday alone, 14,000 persons left London each hour. The British news agency Exchange Telegraph reveals that another one million women and children are to leave London. Even the most important armament works are urging their woman workers to leave the capital.

According to the Daily Mail there was such a rush at all London stations during the last few days that the military police had to be called out to keep order. The News Chronicle writes that every available passenger train will be mobilized for the evacuation of Southern England and that every departing train is filled to bursting point.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 8

After several hours of drumfire the enemy early today again launched an attack south and southeast of Caen. Violent fighting is in progress. West of the Orne the enemy made strong individual attacks which were smashed. Southwest of Vire and east of Avranches the Americans continued their break-through attempts on a wide front employing large quantities of material and strong air formations. In the course of the heavy fighting, which continued until the evening, the enemy was repulsed in front of our second position.

Further to the south, panzer divisions of the army and Waffen S.S. threw the enemy back toward the west on both sides of Mortain, despite stubborn resistance offered by the enemy. All anti-Axis counter-attacks were foiled. In the area east of Laval the enemy intensified his pressure. In Brittany our local formations smashed the enemy spearheads and afterward systematically detached themselves to the sectors of Brest and Lorient. Bitter fighting is raging for St. Malo.

On Sunday night an enemy destroyer in the Seine Bay was heavily damaged by an air torpedo. Over Normandy and the occupied western districts 19 enemy aircraft were shot down in aerial combats.

In France, 80 terrorists were killed.

London and its suburbs continued to be subjected to heavy V-1 fire.

No major fighting took place in Italy.

On the Eastern Front repeated Soviet attacks northwest of Mielec miscarried. Northwest of Baranov the enemy broke into our positions with strong forces. The German reserves launched a counter-attack at once. Heavy fighting is in progress. In Lithuania, north of the Memel, renewed Soviet break-through attempts were foiled and 60 enemy tanks were destroyed. North of Birsen and north of the Dvina the defense fighting against the Soviet forces which had broken into our lines is in progress. In the other areas on this front all Soviet attacks collapsed with heavy losses to the attackers.

American bombers yesterday attacked several places in Upper Silesia. Enemy aircraft appeared over southeastern Germany last night. German and Hungarian air defenses shot down 28 enemy machines.

MacMichael Is Wounded

Special to the Nippon Times

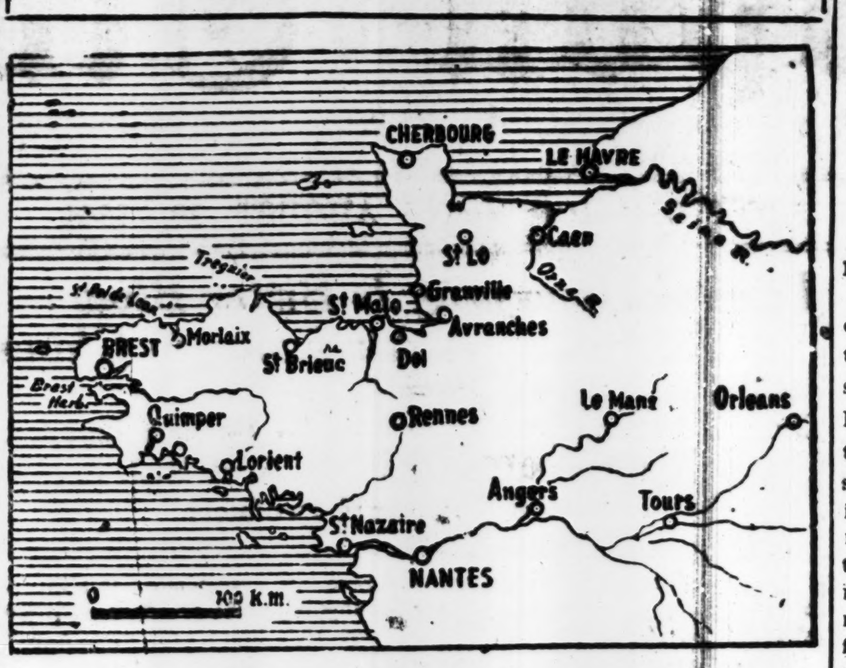
LISBON, August 8.—Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner for Palestine, and Lady MacMichael, while motoring to a farewell function in their car under police escort was ambushed when they were fired from the side of the road yesterday afternoon, reported a Jerusalem dispatch received here. MacMichael was only slightly wounded. Lady MacMichael was not hurt but two members of the High Commissioner's staff were seriously injured.

U.S. Making B-32's

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—With the lifting of the censorship today as regards the production of the new B-32 super bomber, it has just been learned that new B-32's equivalent to the already operating B-29's are now being produced by the Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Company, according to a San Diego dispatch.

Germans Strike Back



The Germans are reported to have launched the biggest counter-offensive yet staged against the enemy on the Normandy front in the area around Avranches, seen in the above map.

SENATOR TRUMAN RAPS ARMY, NAVY'S ATTITUDE

Services Charged With Delaying Partial Reconversion of Munition Industry

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—The lack of understanding of the United States army and navy which is preventing a partial changeover from munitions production was attacked today by Senator Harry Truman, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, according to a Washington dispatch.

Truman, who resigned from the chairmanship of the Senate War Investigation Committee because of his nomination for Vice-President, made the attack during his resignation speech.

Truman said that it was regrettable that the lack of understanding on the part of the army and navy was delaying a partial changeover which he believed possible at this time. He blamed direct opposition by the army and navy to any changeover from munitions production for the delay despite the fact that the Senate had advised in March an increase in the production of urgently needed civilian goods. As far as the army and navy maintain such an attitude, Truman declared, the Senate and the House should expand the range of their investigations of munitions production.

REICH AIR UNITS SMASH SOVIET TANKS, VEHICLES

Attacked Near Sandomirz and Baranov; Stukas Blast Ships In Narva Bight

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—Strong formations of German battleplanes operated over the central sector of the Eastern Front yesterday and continued to destroy valuable tanks and vehicles of the Red Army forces.

Southwest of Sandomirz, several Soviet ferries were sunk and numerous vehicles blown up. In the Baranov area, low-level attacks directed against Soviet tank columns accounted for six destroyed in addition to the destruction of six anti-tank guns and many vehicles.

In the Kedanen area, likewise, tanks and supply vehicles fell victim to German battleplane attacks. Other air formations raided troop concentrations southwest of Bialystok and northwest of Deblin.

Meanwhile, concentration of small-sized Soviet vessels observed in the Gulf of Finland during the past few days indicates that the Soviets are likely attempting to employ these small ships to remove the mines which together with a net barrage have been blocking the entire area. This barrage is deeply escheloned and serves to restrict the Soviet Baltic fleet's activity in the bight of Kronstadt.

German Stukas during the past few days carried out several raids against these Soviet vessels in the Narva bight and sank several of them.

Aussies Lack Milk Drivers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 8.—The latest effect of the manpower shortage in Australia is that many residents of Canberra have had to run out in their pajamas at dawn for the last few days to intercept the milkman, according to a Canberra dispatch received here. Deliveries in two suburbs have been suspended because there are not enough drivers to cover all the capital and the Interior Ministry is attempting to obtain new drivers but so far has been unsuccessful. It has approached the transport branch to see that if a truck driver can not be temporarily hired to undertake delivery.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE PUSHED BY RIVAL POLISH REGIMES

Frontier Question Believed Studied—Stalin Cancels Interview With Mikolajczyk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 8.—Negotiations between the two rival governments of Poland continued yesterday during the second meeting between the representatives and it is believed that the critical frontier question was discussed, but since the Kremlin has ordered both sides to withhold any reports concerning the negotiations, nothing definite has been learned as to the course the talks are taking, according to a Moscow dispatch.

A UP correspondent today reported, however, that a person close to Stanislav Mikolajczyk told the newsmen that the "negotiations have passed the exploratory phase and are entering the stage of basic principles." He added that the conversations are being conducted by the Poles only and no Russians or other anti-Axis officials and observers are present.

Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Premier of the Polish refugee regime, yesterday, met the Chelm regime representative and conferred for four hours, in the presence of Foreign Minister, Tadeusz Romer and Deputy Premier Jan Kwanpinski. Following this interview, Mr. Mikolajczyk also conferred with the American and British Ambassadors for several hours.

Meanwhile, a Moscow telegram reaching here reveals that Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union, who persistently demands the refugee regime to accept the Chelm regime's proposals, is reported to have cancelled his scheduled interview with Premier Mikolajczyk on August 6 on the plea of reaching no agreement with the Chelm regime.

GERMAN NAVY CREDITED WITH SURPRISE WEAPONS

One-Man Torpedoes Already Prove to Be Success in Seine Bay Attacks

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—That the German navy possesses also some other new fighting means in addition to the one-man torpedo was hinted at in an article by Edgar Schroeder, naval war reporter.

Dealing with the big successes of the German naval weapons on the night of August 3 in Seine Bay, Schroeder said that the army report of August 3 solely spoke of fighting means although it might have mentioned expressly the already known one-man torpedoes. This allows the conclusion, he pointed out, that the navy may have some other new means of fighting in store—further surprises for us as well as for the enemy.

In this connection the reporter also mentioned that the men for the one-man torpedoes volunteered from all branches of the armed forces.

He also stressed that the appearance of the German submarines in the invasion region can be interpreted as indicating that the German submarine weapon is about to become more active again as substantiated by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent prediction in the House of Commons that the submarine problem may become acute again.

Plot Against Franco Fails

Domei

BERLIN, August 8.—A plot to overthrow General Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, has been discovered and agents involved in the plot against General Franco have been arrested in Morocco, according to a Madrid report.

OMAHA TRUCK MEN DECLARE WALK-OUT

5,000 Drivers Stop Work Over Wage Increase Issue—Philadelphia Strike Costly

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—Following on the heels of the settlement of the six-day Philadelphia transit strike which was described by Frank L. McNamee, regional director of the War Manpower Commission, as costing 4,000,000 man-hours in defense plants or a cost to the nation's war production program the equivalent of 267 Flying Fortresses or five destroyers, an estimated 5,000 truck-drivers and freight handlers of Omaha gave the nation another transport strike today when they walked out in protest against the refusal of 125 trucking firms to grant a seven cents hourly pay increase as ordered by the War Labor Board, according to a New York dispatch.

The strike had started on a small-scale but it soon mushroomed until it also involved road shipments in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and both the Dakotas.

Ultimatum Ends Strike

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—Following the ultimatum issued by Major-General Philip Hayes, the War Department representative in charge of the Philadelphia Transportation Company, the Philadelphia transit service strikers finally gave in and service was again restored last night, according to a New York dispatch.

The trouble over the promotion of Negro operators which had caused the strike virtually paralyzing the whole city transportation system and forcing thousands of workers to go afoot has not been solved even by the strikers' "surrender" and still remains deeply buried inside the men who grudgingly straggled back to work.

The big transportation tie-up in Philadelphia is over, but the city is still overrun with American soldiers who are guarding the buses, trolleys, subways and elevated lines.

Other transportation strikes however have cropped up in eastern Massachusetts where trolley operators numbering close to 2,000 walked out today and in Indiana and Pennsylvania where small-scale strikes have broken out.

An observer in New York pointed out that the Philadelphia traffic strike might have political repercussions since the military authorities maintained the appointment of eight Negroes as street-car conductors meaning, of course, the victory of the colored workers over the whites. He stressed that this may produce interesting consequences for the coming presidential elections.

It is also learned that political observers are interested to see the repercussions in the Southern States which hitherto were solidly pro-Roosevelt, but which on the other hand also strictly opposed the granting of war privileges to the Negroes.

PETROLEUM PACT IS SIGNED

Provisional Agreement Concluded Between U.S., Britain

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—A petroleum agreement between the United States and British Governments was signed in the State Department at Washington today by Edward Stettinius Jr., U.S. Undersecretary of the State and Lord Beaverbrook, who led the British delegation, according to a Washington dispatch.

This agreement, which is terminable on three months notice by either Government, can be called a provisional pact as it is only a preliminary to the negotiations for a multilateral petroleum agreement to which the Governments of all producing and consuming countries interested in international petroleum trade will, it is hoped, become signatories.

ADM. FRASER IS SHIFTED

Appointed Commander of Britain's Eastern Fleet

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—The British Admiralty announced the appointment of Admiral Bruce Fraser, Commander of the Home Fleet, as the Commander of the Eastern Fleet on July 31, and the Times, London, on August 2, made the following comment on this appointment under the heading of "Eastern Fleet":

"The appointment of Admiral Bruce Fraser as the Commander of the Eastern Fleet, replacing Admiral James Somerville, is an indication that the central point of the naval war in the present world war has shifted from the British waters to East Asia. The transfer of the Commander of the main fleet from the home waters to the Indian Ocean hints at the moving of the British naval strength sooner or later."

Press Comments

Wednesday, August 9

THE FALL OF HENGYANG

MAINICHI—It was more than a month ago that the enemy made efforts to spread propaganda to the effect that the advance of our Forces in Hunan Province had reached its limits and that Hengyang would not fall. But this very Hengyang has now fallen as anticipated. "Secrecy first" in all plans is an essential point of strategy. Having occupied the airdrome of Hengyang in the latter part of June, and subsequently securing the railway station, our Forces for yet another month placed the citadel of Hengyang, so to speak, under their supervision and purposely failed to hasten their attack for its capture.

A similar example is the capture of Loyang three months ago. However, failing to notice this fact, the enemy was caught in the illusion that the offensive of the Japanese Forces had reached its limit. Terming it the greatest battle since the fighting in the Wuhan area and talking of the "Leningrad battle of China," Chiang Kai-shek concentrated a large force in the belief that the time for his counter-offensive had come, and gave strict orders for the death-defying defense of Hengyang. Thus he unwitting played into our hands at an opportune time. With Hengyang as hostage, scores of thousands of men of Chungking's field army and several hundred planes of the American Air Force in China were smashed by the encirclement and fierce attack of the Imperial Forces.

Yet, what requires serious attention in this respect is the fact that through this battle for the capture of Hengyang there has also been revealed a trend which must be interpreted as an indication that the Chungking forces have at last switched to short-term war tactics. At Changsha as well as at Loyang, Chiang Kai-shek issued his usual order for a death-defying defense but in the face of the fierce attacks of our Troops the main force was withdrawn, and in fact the strategy showed the principle of preserving military strength. In the case of Hengyang, however, although it may have been due to a miscalculation of our intentions as mentioned before, a resistance was offered to the extent rarely witnessed before in the Chungking forces.

In fact, it can be said that this indicates that Chiang Kai-shek, whether he likes it or not, has found it expedient to abandon his long-term endurance tactics hitherto carried out and to embark on a short-term decisive warfare. Even though the battlefields of China may seem to form an independent front, seen objectively they are one link in the joint United States-Chiang counter-offensive ring connecting with the American forces in the Pacific.

According to the Imperial Headquarters' communique, the enemy forces which confronted our Troops at Hengyang were "Chungking forces and the American forces in China." The significance of the fall of Hengyang on the war situation in Greater East Asia is extremely great.

V-1's Pound Scotland

Domei

MADRID, August 8.—Scotland is now being subjected to flying bomb attacks, the Arriba reported today from London. It was also said that no district in England is free from the menace of flying bombs since the range of the V-1's is much greater than formerly assumed.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ¥[illegible]
Capital Paid-up [illegible]
Reserve Funds [illegible]

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

Yokohama Branch:
Honcho 2-chome.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 0740

Tokyo Branch:
Marunouchi 1-chome.
Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221

MAHATMA ASSAILS CLAIMS OF ENEMY

Anti-Axis Profession of Democracy and Liberty Meaningless to Exploited Peoples

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—Mahatma Gandhi bitterly criticized the "democracy and liberty" as professed by the anti-Axis nations who are still enslaving and exploiting Asiatics and Africans in his interview with the correspondent of the Allied Labor News, an American Magazine, on the second anniversary of the adoption by the National Congress of the "Quit India" resolution.

"I have announced my demand for the immediate independence of India, and if the British Government accepts my proposal, the public promise made by the anti-Axis will be materialized for the first time," the Mahatma said. "The anti-Axis has been repeating its brave declaration respecting democracy and liberty," he stated, "but viewed from the side of the exploited races, the declaration is meaningless. Mere declaration gives no satisfaction to the suffering people. By the oppressed people I mean Asiatics and Africans.

"If the anti-Axis forces are really fighting for democracy, democracy must be extended to all exploited races of the world. But facts are quite to the contrary, according to what I see. All races in India agree that never before has India been under such control of foreign nations as it is today."

U.S. Admiral Kills Self

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—Rear-Admiral Don P. Moon, U.S. Commander of the Task Force in the invasion on Normandy, committed suicide on Saturday "apparently as a result of combat fatigue," James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, announced today. Fifty-year old Moon commanded the American naval forces on the eastern side of Cherbourg Peninsula and was previously in the Plans Division of the headquarters of Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) . ¥[illegible]
Reserve Funds . ¥[illegible]

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron S. Morimura, T. Okubo, J. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, H. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES & AGENCIES

Japan: Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo.
Manchukuo & Mengchiang: Changchiakow, Dairen, [illegible] Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China: Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, [illegible] Nanking, Ningpo, Peking, Shanghai, [illegible] Tsingtao.
French Indo-China: Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand: Alor-Star, Bangkok, [illegible]
Burma: [illegible] Rangoon, [illegible]
Malai: Ipoh, [illegible] Penang, [illegible] Taiping.
Sumatra: [illegible]
Java: Bandoeng, [illegible] Soerabaja, [illegible]
Borneo: [illegible]
The Philippines: Manila.
Europe & South America: [illegible]
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: SHOICHI KAWAMURA

KWANGSI POPULACE SEEN VERY UNEASY

Non-Confidence in American Air Force Grows As Japanese Continue Advance

Special to the Nippon Times

CANTON, August 8.—The advance of the Japanese Forces has caused considerable uneasiness among the Chinese people living in the Kwangsi area centering around Kweilin, and their sense of non-confidence in and antagonism to the American air force in China has come to the fore, according to a certain Hwang, son of the general manager of the Yungkuo Kungsu in Macao, who recently returned to Macao from Kweilin.

The American air officers and men in China are committing indescribable cruelties to the Chinese women and children and the idea is cropping up among the Chinese populace that America is not assisting China but rather that China is fighting for the sake of the Americans, he said.

He further stated that the fall of Changsha, coupled with the use of an unexpectedly large Japanese Force in the present campaign, has considerably increased the sense of uneasiness among the populace, and the refugees, who were irresponsibly forced by the authorities to disperse, are turning into sheer sufferers of the war.

Confusion in Kwangsi

Domei

CANTON, August 8.—Due to the fall of Changsha into the hands of the Japanese, Kwangsi and Hunan provinces have been thrown into indescribable confusion. Threatened by the Japanese Air Force on the one hand, and suffering from the outrageous conduct of American airmen, on the other, the Chinese residents in Kweilin have been thrown into deep misery.

Disclosing the confusion prevailing in the Hunan and Kwangsi provinces, a certain Chinese merchant who recently arrived here via Changsha, Hengyang, and Kweilin, declared:

"It is impossible to bring about order in Kweilin and other places in the Kwangsi area which have been thrown into complete confusion following the fall of Changsha. In Shaokwan and Kweilin, forced evacuation is being conducted, but as the authorities are irresponsible and have no definite plans the people have been thrown into disorder.

"Upon learning that the Japanese had mobilized powerful forces and that they are now advancing from the south and north simultaneously, the anxiety of the Chinese has been greatly aggravated, not to speak of consternation of the Chungking forces.

"Planning to evacuate Hengyang for Kweilin, I, together with three friends, took the Kweilin-Hengyang Highway. As it is mainly used for military purposes, we had to endure extreme limitations. We had to pay a toll of 10,000 yuan to cross a river some 100 meters wide. For one meal consisting of one plate of vegetable soup, one bowl of rice and one cup of tea, we paid 750 yuan. It took us 10 days to reach Kweilin and our expenses were 360,000 yuan.

"Disorder is rampant in Kweilin. Neither the army nor the police are able to do anything. The American air forces are powerless against the frequent bombings of the Japanese Air Units.

"The number of atrocities committed by the American airmen are too numerous to list. Believing that the Americans were fighting for China's sake, the government and the populace had respected and sympathized with them. But the ever-increasing violence of the Americans has tended to intensify anti-American feeling lately, as would be expected. To make matters worse, the authorities are according special treatment to these lawless American airmen.

"In contrast to this, the Chinese airmen, who receive six months' training in the United States, are being sent to the front lines and almost all have been killed in action. Special privileges accorded the American airmen will only tend to place us more and more under Americans whose sole aim is to dominate us."

GEN. ABE ARRIVES IN KEIJO

New Governor-General of Chosen Meets General Itagaki, Endo

General Nobuyuki Abe, the new Governor-General of Chosen, arrived at Keijo Airfield at 2:50 p.m. on Tuesday to assume his new post. He was met by General Seishiro Itagaki, Commander of the Chosen Army, Ryusaku Endo, Vice-Governor-General of Chosen, and many others from the military, Government and civilian circles.

After giving out his instructions on the administrative policy for Chosen, the Governor-General worshipped at the Chosen Shrine. He arrived at the Government-General building at 4:35 p.m. and then entered his official residence.

Skulls for Souvenirs

By MEI OHGIMI

When American gangsters of the air machine-gun nurses at sea, or sportively slaughter school-children at play, they merely extend on a wider scale the bloody gangster excesses which form a normal part of America's peacetime life. When American soldiers torture Japanese wounded; when they lay them out in rows and deliberately crush them to bleeding pulp under their tanks and runway-levelling machines, as at Guadalcanal; when they hook still living Japanese to the wings of their planes and send them hurtling from high altitude to crash on the Japanese positions beneath, as in New Guinea, their inhuman savagery does not differ so greatly in kind from that displayed in the lynchings and race riots that also characterize the American way of life. The world is shocked but not surprised at each fresh proof of what appalling cruelty Americans are capable.

When, as now, however, American soldiers start a hobby of collecting and sending home the skulls and bones of fallen Japanese as playthings for their children, souvenirs for their friends; and, when these, far from recoiling in shame and horror, glory in possession of the grave-robbed gifts, an all but incredible new note is struck in American depravity. The American people are disclosed no longer merely as inhuman savages, but as subhuman ghouls without respect even for the dead.

This subhuman ghoulishness is not, moreover, confined to low places. President Roosevelt himself at least condones if not encourages it, as his acceptance from Representative Francis Walter of Pennsylvania of a letter-opener made from the forearm of a Japanese soldier killed in the Pacific all too clearly shows. This gruesome souvenir was incidentally sent, so Drew Pearson reports, with an apology that "it is so small a part of the Japanese anatomy." Small as it may be in size, however, that bone on Roosevelt's' desk is not small in its implications.

When Roosevelt toys with that human bone that makes the White House a charnel house, what does it imply to him? Does he feel no horror that supposedly Christian Americans are now disclosed as atrocious ghouls who desecrate the dead for fun, and corrupt their very children's' play with charnel spoils? Does he feel no shame that in supposedly civilized America there are those whose conduct places them on a level lower than head-hunting savages? No remorse for his part in fanning the inhuman hate that makes such subhuman conduct possible? No fear that the spirit of the unknown Japanese soldier from whose mutilated corpse that knife was made will arise to haunt him day and night? Does he feel only savage glee over a trophy that would disgrace a cannibal, and degrades America past all redemption?

There are many implications for Roosevelt in that piece of human bone. But whether Roosevelt toys with it in horror, glee, remorse or fear, that one small paper knife has cut to shreds all America's humane pretenses. That paper knife of human bone atavistically displayed on Roosevelt's desk, much as a savage might adorn his neck with human teeth, his palisade with human skulls, reveals in hideous crudity the substrata of pre-caveman savagery that must have always lain scarce hid beneath America's thin civilized veneer.

For the more civilized peoples of Asia, that profaned bone is pregnant with significance that no American words can gloss. In Japan and China as elsewhere in Asia proper reverence for the dead, even enemy dead, is a national cult. In Kyushu, American fliers who crashed with the B-29 brought down there were given proper sepulture beneath a tomb set up by the very villagers they came to bomb. In Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek cannot fail to recall Japan's chivalry in offering homage at his mother's grave, in erecting monuments to Chungking's war dead; cannot fail to contrast it with American sacrilege, and draw his own conclusions.

To Asia's billion people that whittled bone disgracing Roosevelt's desk is a living symbol of America's racial crimes. Though America talk and talk of freedom that bone in that place tells them more eloquently than any words of America's desire to enslave them living, slake her blood lusts on them wounded, and wreak her frustrated malice on them dead should they resist. That symbol gives added impetus to Asia's fight for freedom; the fight that must shatter America's evil dream of world domination, not only for Asia's sake but for the sake of all humanity, including America. For only in chastening defeat is America's own redemption possible.

INDIANS IN THAILAND BACK 'QUIT INDIA' RESOLUTION

Patriots Voice Determination To Follow Bose in Grand March for Freedom

Domei

BANGKOK, August 8.—A mass meeting of the Indian residents of Bangkok and Thonburi was held today at the Wathnakorn Theater Hall in commemoration of the "quit India" resolution adopted in 1942 by the Indian National Congress. The gathering was addressed by Daljit Singh of Manila and Lieutenant-Colonel Hussain of the Indian National Army, after which three resolutions were adopted as follows:

"Firstly, we express our profound pleasure that Mahatma Gandhi has voiced his emphatic assertion in a recent statement that the quit India' resolution of 1942 stands good in letter and in spirit and that it cannot be altered even by a comma, at the same time, we voice our pleasure over the fact that he has further advised India to hold symbolic demonstrations throughout the country today to record the reaffirmation of the resolution.

"Secondly, we renew our determination to follow Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, in his onward march toward the promised land of free and happy India until the enemy is forced to 'quit India' through collaboration of forces from within India and without it.

"Thirdly, we take this opportunity of congratulating the Japanese and Thai Governments on the successful formation of their respective Cabinets, both of whom to our extreme pleasure have expressed continuation of the same foreign policy which has been most beneficial to our cause."

478 LANGUAGE TEACHERS ARE HONORED BY OKABE

Given Certificates of Merit at Function Held at Dai Toa Kaikan

Viscount Nagakage Okabe, former Education Minister, presented special gifts of recognition and certificates of merit to 478 Japanese language school teachers teaching abroad on behalf of the Association for the Education of Japanese Children of Overseas Residents for their faithful and consecutive years of service, at the Dai Toa Kaikan at noon Thursday.

After the opening address by Viscount Okabe in which he expressed the genuine appreciation and gratitude of the nation for the untiring and sacrificial endeavors of the teachers overseas, the Education Vice-Minister and the Chief of the China Affairs Section of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister responded and thanked the Association and Viscount Okabe for their enthusiasm and interest in maintaining and encouraging the high standards of education for the Japanese youths abroad.

Chiang Officials Maltreat Catholic Priests —Wave of Resentment Rises Among Masses

Domei

CHENGCHOW, August 9.—A new wave of bitter condemnation and resentment is rising daily among Chinese inhabitants against the Chungking regime for maltreating the Fathers of Roman Catholic churches and missions at present detained within the bounds of the old mausolea at Neihsiang and Sichuan.

According to reports received from the Chungking-controlled area, about 100 Catholic Fathers of German and Italian nationalities who were whisked away before the Japanese Forces entered Honan Province and those taken from Chengchow, Nanyang and Sinyang were accommodated at Neihsiang, while those brought from Loyang were interned at Sichuan.

These Catholics Fathers were maltreated by the Chungking forces when they were roped together on vehicles and carted to detention camps, the reports added. Moreover, the same reports revealed that they were forced to pay their traveling expenses and cost of living while in custody.

Furthermore, Chungking forces and officials in charge of the Catholic Fathers collected money under the pretext that it would be used to improve their treatment. However, Chungking officials pocketed this money. Those who protested against the rigorous treatment were abused and subjected to severe punishment.

The reports further disclosed that each Father was watched by two guard while strict vigilance was maintained over the detention camp.

JAPAN NOT WAGING WAR AGAINST CHINA

Sacred Mission of Nippon is To Expel Anglo-Americans From Continent

By JUN TAKAMI
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT.—The unfortunate hostilities between Japan and China in what is generally known as the China Affair have virtually ended because at present the Japanese are fighting on the China continent to smash the Anglo-American foe and not the Chinese.

Japanese soldiers, drenched in perspiration, marched on in the scorching heat. I was often asked if the heat was worse in Burma. When I admitted that it was boilingly hot in Burma, they smiled and said that the heat had spurred their fighting spirit.

It is unimaginably hot also on the China front but more than that, the vastness of the Japanese operation astounded me. I must admit that I did not realize that Japan had launched such a large-scale campaign on the China continent. Before I actually saw action on the Hunan front, I had imagined a kind of intensified mopping-up operation. Not only was the Hunan campaign the largest staged since the outset of the China Affair but was basically different from any other preceeding operation.

Aware of the importance of the Hunan campaign, enemy planes were in action day and night, relentlessly conducting blind-bombings. That the Japanese are fighting on the China continent against the Anglo-American foe has brought home the fact to the Japanese that Japan's mission on the China continent is not to smash the Chinese but to oust the Anglo-American enemy from China.

My friends in Japan, I have realized upon seeing action on the front here that the hostilities between Japan and China which started with the commencement of the China Affair have virtually terminated. Then, why is it that Japan is still pushing its drive in China? There are potential factors scheming to convert China into an Anglo-American sphere of influence by means of loans, sending of ammunition and aircraft. There are numerous Chinese who are being deluded by the crafty Anglo-American manipulators and who are ready to sell their country for gold.

It goes without saying that tremendous misery and grief will result in China if such a plan is allowed to materialize. I am sure that there are many in the Chungking regime, who have foreseen the sinister Anglo-American design. The fact is that Anglo-American influence has infiltrated in China so firmly that she cannot expel it, no matter how desperately she may struggle to do so. It is Japan's mission to clear China of every vestige of unhealthy Anglo-American influence.

China's misery means misery for all East Asia. As long as the basic cause of misery is rooted in China, the War of Greater East Asia will not terminate. With lofty aims, Japan has moved into action to aid China to get rid of the Anglo-American tentacles. By means of eliminating the Anglo-Americans from the China continent, Japan endeavors to offer a chance to certain elements in Chungking to reconsider their attitude. By this means Japan intends to bring about lasting peace in China. That is Japan's true intention and Japan is fighting for the fulfilment of that sacred mission. Japan, today, is not engaged in hostilities against China and Chungking troops on the front are aware of the fact that Japan and China are not the only nations involved in the China Affair.

My friends in Japan, turn your eyes toward the vast expanse of the China continent where the immense campaign, unparalleled in history is being waged.

Sawada In Tokyo

Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma, arrived by way of Fukuoka at the Haneda airfield at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday. He has returned to Japan to report on the conditions in Burma.

First Class
GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSING SALON
YONEKURA
8 Ginza Nishi 6-chome,
(next to Alaska, Kodak Bldg
Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tel. 57-1538

WORLD'S FINEST
MIKIMOTO
CULTIVATED PEARLS
One bridal gift that will always be in fashion, always in good taste.
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO — GINZA ST
Imperial Hotel Arcade

Capture of Hengyang Will Enable Opening Of Railway Line From Tokyo to Shonan

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 8.—The capture of Hengyang by the Japanese Forces paves the way for opening the Tokyo-Shonan railway, declared Chen Pin-ho, President of the Shen Pao, influential local Chinese daily, in a press interview today. He said that the fall of Hengyang had many far-reaching significances.

Firstly, Chen said, the Japanese reduction of Hengyang discredits Chiang Kai-shek in the eyes of the Chinese masses. Hengyang in Japanese hands is mute evidence that Chiang's much heralded counter-offensive was nothing but a bluff, Chen declared.

Secondly, Hengyang's fall also proves that the so-called United States-Chiang collaboration was a myth in which America paid mere lip service and attempted to alienate Japan and China.

Thirdly, Chungking's loss of Hengyang, Chen prophesied, will result in the forming of anti-Anglo-American feeling within the Chungking regime—a feeling potent with far-reaching results.

Fourthly, by reducing Hengyang, Japan has been able to frustrate the United States' attempt to utilize the China continent as a base from which to raid Japan Proper. Fifthly, the capture of Hengyang facilitates the reopening of the Peking, Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways, thus paving the way for the prompt realization of a through railway line between Tokyo and Shonan.

Strategically and economically an important railway city on the Canton-Hankow line, Hengyang in Japanese hands is a heavy blow to both Chungking and the United States, Chen Pin-ho declared. Chen told newspapermen that at this critical juncture, with the fall of Hengyang all Chinese should consider this an opportune moment to terminate the current strife between China and Japan.

CHUNGKING FOOLED BY TRICKERY OF U.S.

Deceived Into Sending Soldiers For 'International Division' Officered by Yanks

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 8.—The formation of an "international" division by which Chungking was deceived into supplying soldiers to be officered by Americans was revealed by a Chungking non-commissioned officer who deserted the force, embittered by arrogant American action. Reports said that the "international" division was formed in July in the Indo-Burmese border region and that a part of the force appeared in a sector facing the outside of the Japanese ring around Hengyang.

Reliable sources here said that the non-commissioned officer deserted the division and surrendered to the Japanese Forces. Giving details of the "international" division, he revealed that the American officers were working with all their might for the gaining of control over the Chungking forces. Originally, the division was to be formed jointly by the United States, British, Canadian and Chungking forces, each supplying a part of the division.

Chungking especially selected husky soldiers, each over 5 feet six inches tall, and sent them to the division. The British and Canadians, however, showed no interest whatever. The United States sent only officers. Furiously embittered, the Chungking officers demanded of Chiang Kai-shek that Chungking officers at least be given unit commands, even if one could not be made divisional commander. This demand, however, did not prove effective and indications are that the Americans are continuing to hold power and drive the Chungking forces.

A deserted Chinese non-commissioned officer stated as follows:

"Chungking has specially selected fine soldiers only and sent them to the division. Despite this fact, the American officers and men showed us an unbearable racial discrimination and we were treated just like coolies. And whenever battle began they always made the Chungking soldiers bear the brunt of the Japanese attack, saying that they would direct them from behind. Such they call a coordinated operation or international cooperation. Therefore, young Chungking officers are full of dissatisfaction and they are always in conflict with American officers. Yet the American officers condemn Chungking officers, saying that they are not dependable in the event of battle, and at present American officers are solely in charge of directing Chungking soldiers. Such being the case, we feel that we are fighting for the sake of the Americans. So I fled from the division and I believe that many of my comrades-in-arms are deserting one after another."

2nd Undersea Tunnel Linking Honshu, Kyushu Is Opened to Traffic

After two years and six months of laborious work, the second Kammon undersea tunnel, connecting the islands of Honshu and Kyushu, was opened to traffic on Tuesday on the occasion of Imperial Rescript Observance Day, reported a Domei dispatch from Moji. On the morning of that day, the first train carrying various persons who had been connected with the construction project successfully completed its maiden journey, after which a ceremony was held in celebration of the opening of the new tunnel. It is noteworthy that due to the enthusiastic efforts of the Shimonoseki Projects Department of the Transportation and Communications Ministry, this gigantic enterprise was completed seven months ahead of schedule.

Obituary

Goro Arakawa, former member of the Diet, died on August 5 at the age of 80. He was a native of Hiroshima Prefecture and has been elected to the House of Representatives 10 times since 1904. He has been officially commended for his meritorious services in the field of constitutional government. Active in public life up to April of this year, he has filled such posts as chairman of the board of directors of All-Japan Private Schools, principal of the Middle School of Nippon University and director of Nippon University.

Play the Drums
In Your Own Orchestra

Get your musical friends together and organize your own orchestra. Add a Ludwig Trap Drum outfit and make your own dance music. Come in to-day and talk it over.
H. KIDO CO.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, Kobe
Telephone: Motomachi 2883.

Records & Gramophone
レコード　チクオンキ
交換　売買
MUSE-SHA
Tel. 25-1736
Near Jinbo-cho Tram Stop
Side Street Kanda Nikkatsu
ミュズ社

House to Let
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe.

Office to Let
Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale
Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Actual cost of delivery will be charged.
U. GOTO
47 Roppongi-cho, Azabu, TOKYO
(At Roppongi Crossing)
Tel. 48-0055, 0803
Closed on 1st and 3rd Sundays of every month.

SUMMER COLLEGE HEARS LECTURES ON CULTURE

Mihara Speaks on Wood-Block Prints and Negishi on Nippon Language

The second day of the Karuizawa session of the Oriental Culture Summer College began with an illustrated lecture on Ukiyoe, or wood-block prints, by Professor S. Mihara.

Professor Mihara recounted the history of the Ukiyoe, giving close details of this branch of Japanese art. The audience was shown many interesting prints as examples of which the Professor has an excellent collection. It may be said in this connection that Professor Mihara is an authority and one of the largest collectors of Japanese prints at the present time.

The appreciation shown in foreign countries for the Japanese print was touched upon by Professor Mihara, and he went on to point out the educational use to which these lovely paintings were put by the Japanese Imperial Museum.

The next speaker was Dr. Y. Negishi who spoke on the subject of "Japan and Things Japanese." He called the attention of the audience to the necessity of studying the Japanese language if one were desirous of learning something on this subject. He said that in order to understand really the characteristics of the Japanese, a knowledge of the language was essential.

Dr. Negishi pointed out that a study of the history of the Japanese language would enable students of things Japanese to trace the origin of a great many Japanese words, and that the process would bring the students in close contact with Japanese customs, manners, history and mode of thinking, and therefore open the way to a true appreciation of Japan.

Students from Greater East Asia would easily pick up Japanese words, the Professor said, but a mere superficial knowledge of the language would not be of much help in thoroughly comprehending the characteristics of the Japanese. He stressed the necessity of a much deeper study of the language and concluded his lecture by urging the study of the history of the Japanese language.

The audience was about the same in number as on the preceding day.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takajiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

JAPANESE woman, experienced family dress-maker, wishes a position in evacuated family anywhere. Please apply Box 161, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3817.

For Rent or Sale

FURNISHED house with 9 rooms and large garden, suitable for residence or office. Please inquire Kiyota, No. 61, Tango-cho, Akasaka-ku.

Wanted to Rent

FOREIGN style house with gas, running water and other facilities in suburbs of Tokyo, preferably in Setagaya or along Inokashira or Keio car lines. Not far from station. Rent up to ¥300. Apply Box 160, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

LADY'S fur-coat, baby ozelot bought in America, small size. ¥500. Please apply Box 162, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SEVERAL lady's dresses, overcoat, etc., almost new, small size. Please apply Box 163, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4620.

ONE dozen bottles of Italian Vermouth Sweet. Please state price. Apply Box 158, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

GERMAN gentleman desires Japanese lessons. English speaking Japanese lady preferred. Please state qualifications. Apply Box 153, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lessons wanted from English speaking instructor. Please apply to Box 159, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

YOUNG German lady desires to give German lessons. Berlin standard pronunciation for beginner and advanced, also English lessons. Miss Schwersenz, No. 1044 Karuizawa, near machi station.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3602, 3653.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0040.

MASSAGE

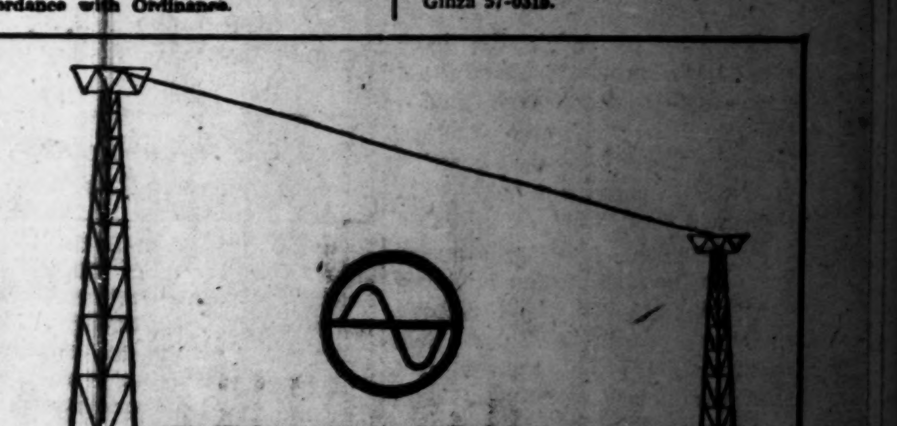
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-2787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukasa, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2680.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m. except Sundays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.


TELEGRAPH
TELEPHONE
TELEPHOTO
FACSMILE
KOKUSAI DENKI TUSIN K.K.
(The International Telecommunications Co., Ltd.)
TOKYO - YOKOHAMA - OSAKA - KOBE

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1944

The Prime Minister's Rescript Day Address

Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso's radio address to the nation Tuesday, the first Imperial Rescript Observance Day since his assumption of office, was a significant reminder of the unique strength which underlies the Japanese nation. Appropriately choosing this meaningful day, the Prime Minister quoted at length the Imperial Rescript itself to point out how the character of Japan's peerless national polity assures the necessity and inevitability of final victory in the present war.

As Prime Minister Koiso so aptly emphasized, the Imperial Rescript reveals that the object of the present war, namely to eradicate speedily the sources of evil and immutably establish enduring peace in East Asia to preserve thereby the glory of the Empire, is a task which has been bequeathed by the Imperial Ancestors. Charged with such a mission, and guarded by such exalted Hallowed Spirits, the Japanese nation, with unity of spirit and matter and with oneness of Sovereign and people, cannot but prevail successfully in the defense of the Empire and assure thereby forevermore the glory of the Imperial Throne along with the eternity of Heaven and Earth.

The way in which this victory is to be achieved is also clearly indicated in the Imperial Rescript. "The officers and men of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all Our other subjects shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims."

Holding firmly to this faith and conviction and demonstrating the combined strength of the whole nation, Japan will generate a power which cannot but pervade throughout the universe and serve to assist powerfully the destiny of the Imperial Throne. This power is the key which will bring about Japan's complete victory and lead to the permanent security of the Empire, the Prime Minister so rightly proclaimed. With such a spiritual power motivating the nation, no temporary trial or hardship can overcome Japan.

The Prime Minister went on furthermore to explain the practical means by which this spiritual power is to be manifested. Pointing to the recently created Supreme Council for the Direction of War, he assured the nation that there will result not only a further rapid expansion of armed strength but also the stabilization and further brightening of the livelihood of the people. Behind this assurance is the known fact that the new Cabinet has been working assiduously on the detailed measures for the execution of these objectives. Particularly is it significant that the Prime Minister was able to make this assurance so soon after the important Cabinet meeting of last Friday when the Government is known to have discussed at length all measures designed to accelerate the process of making it possible for every Japanese to participate in an active role in the task of defeating the enemy.

Engaged in a task ordained by Heaven, protected by the Hallowed Spirits of the Imperial Ancestors, inspired by the August Virtues of His Imperial Majesty, and guided by the practical leadership of a capable Government, the Japanese nation is invincible in the possession of a unique power against which no mortal enemy can prevail.

The Fall of Hengyang

The complete capture of Hengyang on August 8 only four days after the beginning of the general assault on that walled city provides another demonstration of the irresistible power of the present Japanese drive against the Chungking and American forces in south-central China. How determined the enemy was to prevent the capture of this strategically vital point is attested by the fact that Chiang Kai-shek assured United States Vice-President Henry Wallace recently that Hengyang would never fall. And in an attempt to make good this assurance, the Chungking High Command placed an inordinately large force within the city to hold it at all costs, while the Americans gave every support they could. Notwithstanding these efforts, the Japanese Army has wiped out four enemy divisions to capture the city which Chiang had declared would never fall.

The significance of the fall of Hengyang into Japanese hands can be readily realized from the strategic position which this city occupies. Not only is it the nucleus of the administrative activities of the Hunan Provincial Government, not only is it the economic center of a rich and extensive district, but it is a military base and a transportation pivot of the first rank. Located at the junction of the Cheng and Lai Rivers, it also forms the junction point of the Canton-Hankow trunk line and the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway which taps the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces. It moreover constitutes the meeting point of three main highways: the Siang-Canton Road connecting Changsha, Hengyang, Chenchow, and Lochang; the Siang-Kweilin Road leading through Hengyang, Lingling, and Kweilin; and the Siangchien Road connecting Hengyang, Paoking, and Kweiyang. Not only does the Japanese capture of this transportation hub disrupt the unity of a great section of Chungking-held territory, but it provides a base from which the Japanese Forces can move further into enemy territory in many directions.

Hengyang was also an important enemy military base. It possessed more than a hundred factories and important military installations and supply depots which are now lost to the enemy. It was a vital advance point for the United States air force in China, which had constructed there a major airfield.

The fall of Hengyang completes the magnificent trilogy of Loyang, Changsha, and Hengyang. With these three key points in Japanese hands, the crumbling power of the Chungking puppets of the United States has become more hopeless than ever, while the vain hopes of their American instigators to establish advance bases for air attacks upon Japan have received another serious blow. Although a few minor hit-and-run raids may occur, the main strength of the American air force has now been forced to withdraw far into the interior where it can do little harm.

The fall of Hengyang therefore serves as another demonstration of the power of Japan's offensive operations on the China mainland which assures the security of Japan's unassailable military position.

A Year Ago Today
August 10, 1943

With the arrival of British Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec the British-American conference was opened today. Although Josef Stalin was invited to this conference he rejected the invitation and even refused to send a representative to the conference.

• • •

In the United States it is expected that there will be a shortage of more than 100,000 school teachers this year, and that 500,000 school children will be deprived of school facilities as school buildings have been turned over to military use.

• • •

In the Eastern Front German forces smashed 348 Soviet tanks today, according to an announcement made by German military authorities.

• • •

A new trade agreement was signed between Germany and Hungary at Budapest today. The agreement is similar to the old agreement just expired, but in the case of some articles, the quantities to be traded between the two countries have been much increased.

WAY FOR PERMANENT RESURGENCE OF ASIA

Current War Was Instrumental In Re-Awakening All Asiatics

Editor's note: In an article appearing in the Kokusai Hyoron under the title of "Decisive War and Revived Asia," Mr. Takeshi Toganai stresses the need of the East Asiatics to pull together and put up a united front by recognizing the Anglo-Americans as their common enemy. The following is a synopsis of his contribution:

Recently the Anglo-Americans have become apprehensive as to the outcome of the Pacific War as shown by their conduct. Their slogan "Do not give Japan time" shows how thoroughly convinced they are of Japan's determination to fight a protracted war if need be. Wishing for a quick decision they have opened up an all-out counter-offensive. Their first plan was to disrupt Japan's munitions industries by hampering the development of the resources of the Southern areas, but this plan had to be modified when they found that Japan's racial policy had succeeded in banding together different Asiatic nations in a war effort.

The Anglo-American war aims are lacking in clearness. Because they are making an unjustified campaign, relying on sheer weight of material power, they realize that the only way to make the war popular at home is to win a quick, decisive war. Hence their all-out efforts against Japan and Germany.

When we look squarely at the problem of the East Asiatics we find some unwholesome doubt still lingering in some of them, though in the great majority they hold firmly to the idea of overthrowing the Anglo-Americans at all costs as a common enemy. There are some who know in their hearts that our foes have been unrighteous and relentless in their pursuit of gain and in their exploitations, but they show a certain degree of scepticism as to the possibility of getting rid of them. Long accustomed to oppression and servility, almost conquered ideologically, these sceptics find it hard to believe in their ultimate deliverance. They must be awakened from this attitude.

Such apprehensions and misgivings over unholy entanglements do not occur among the East Asiatics who can closely band together for mutual benefit. In this light what Sun Yat-sen said about the Japanese victory in the Russo-Japanese War is quite significant: "The Japanese victory made Russia give up her ambition of world domination, and safeguarded the territorial integrity of East Asia." He continued, "Now that Japan is a powerful Asiatic nation it has come to pass that white races all over the world not only do not slight Japan but have come to respect the Asiatics." The sentiment shown by the noted Chinese leader at that time is now shared by all Asiatics.

In fact, the Japanese victory was to prove the first step toward a complete liberation of Asia. From that time on the awakening of the Asiatics gradually took place with the development of the national sentiments. And finally manifested in this Greater East Asia War is a solidly combined front supported by those sentiments.

Feared Japan

While they had once hoped for the downfall of Russia, the Anglo-Americans secretly feared the Japanese. Representative of their attitude was the discussion concerning the "yellow peril" by the Washington Post on the Japanese Navy anniversary in 1912. This article said in substance: "The yellow peril is no illusion. It is the natural consequence of the laws of nature. Viewed from another angle, it is a revenge of races against others who have been domineering and oppressive over them." Thus was criticized as unjust the Anglo-American policy which was being applied to East Asia of those days. It was a warning of the day of vengeance to follow.

There was "only one way to meet" this yellow peril and that was "to allow neither Japan nor China to maintain a navy strong enough to beat a white man's country." The above nations should be "kept off the seas and isolated navally." It was this arrogance and high-handed attitude which caused the outbreak of the current war.

Asiatics should wake to their peril and be on the alert, not only for the present but for generations to come. As the Russo-Japanese War was significant as a prelude to the liberation of East Asia and the first stride to the awakening of the whole of Asia, so is the present war instrumental in bringing about the revival of all Asiatics. Based on the spirit of defense of East Asia is the conception of this Greater East Asia War which should pave the way for a permanent resurgence in Asia. Should this chance be missed all hope for the liberation of the Asiatics will be forever gone.

The war has made us reflect on the ideals of the Orient, which, originating at home, are manifested in our moral training, the pure conduct of our home life, and the maintenance of a peaceful society.

The revived Asiatic movement is in essence an ideological one. Following our sublime traditions we aspire to destroy the Anglo-American world domination, expecting to attain this goal through the unity and cooperation of the Asiatics. After centuries of exploitation and oppression it means salvation and liberation. Under this movement we intend to set up in Asia a new order of affairs which will be compatible to all intents and purposes with the contemplated world order.

The Monroe Doctrine and the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration

By JAPONICUS

I

On a bracing summer morning, two gentlemen an American and a Japanese were comfortably ensconced in arm-chairs, enjoying a tete-a-tete on the verandah of a villa situated on the brow of Sagamore Hill, N. Y. The verandah commanded a fine view of the hazy plain that extended across the grass-carpeted garden. Inside the room were neatly arranged a variety of weapons and heads and horns of game which bespoke the host's hobby.

"Now that your country has won a glorious victory, I trust the peace negotiations will be concluded before long. I will tell you what I regard as a long-range view of the future of world affairs."

So said the American in a vigorous tone, who was no less a person than Theodore Roosevelt, the then President of the United States. The Japanese was Baron (later Count) Kentaro Kaneko, a graduate of Harvard and Teddy's intimate classmate.

Following the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, Kaneko had been dispatched to America by Prince Hirobumi Ito as an unofficial envoy, and had come into close contact with President Roosevelt in Washington. One day Roosevelt said to Kaneko, "While I am at the White House, as the official representative of the 120 million people of this country I am obliged to be somewhat particular about formalities. If you want to see me as I really am, why not come and stay with me at my summer-home at Oyster Bay. We can then have our meals together and talk at leisure."

It was upon this invitation, that Kaneko had come to Sagamore Hill and spent a night at the villa.

Now evidently Roosevelt was leading the breakfast conversation into a serious channel. He continued:

"I cannot resist the impression that Japan is the only country in Asia which possesses the actual power of an independent state. It is up to Japan, therefore, to pursue a Monroe Doctrine for Asia, to become the leader of Asia, and thus guide the countries of this Continent so that each of them may attain a state of true independence. Japan should lose no time in proclaiming her Monroe Doctrine to the world. The sphere of such an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine should extend from the Suez Canal to Kamchatka. Europe and America should not meddle in Asiatic Affairs. Japan must not allow them to acquire any more territory in Asia."

Kaneko, who was surprised that the conversation should suddenly turn on such a momentous subject, spoke after a brief pause.

"If that is really your idea, I will pledge my collaboration with you to realize it. Shall I tell my people about your idea when I return to Japan?"

Roosevelt, waving his hand, quietly replied,

"Wait for a while. If I, as President, were to make such a suggestion, I am afraid many Americans, not to mention Europeans, will object to it. During my tenure of office, it would be wise to keep silent. When I cease to be a President and become a private citizen, I will make it public myself."

The above story is found in Count Kaneko's book entitled "Unknown Episodes of the Russo-Japanese War" published in February, 1929. In the closing chapter Kaneko writes, "Unfortunately Roosevelt joined the majority without seeing his idea realised. If Roosevelt had lived a little longer, I dare say Asiatic problems would not have been so complicated."

If Kaneko thought that Roosevelt had made no public statement on this topic, he was mistaken. In his article entitled "The League of Nations," which he contributed to the Kansas City Star dated January 19th, 1919, Roosevelt made the following statement:

"The American people do not intend to give up the Monroe Doctrine. Let civilized Europe and Asia introduce some kind of a police system in the weak and disorderly countries at their threshold."

The policy actually pursued by Roosevelt tends to prove that his words were not intended to be mere lip-service. He knew that the occupation by America of the Philippines and the victories won by Japan in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars, were bound to alter the equilibrium of Asia. Reorientation of foreign policies was called for. He entertained apprehensions regarding the position of the Philippines. He foresaw the possibility of Japan and Russia reaching an understanding or even concluding a treaty of alliance. It was, perhaps, in the light of such political contingencies that the idea of the Asiatic Monroe Doctrine occurred to Roosevelt's mind. By befriending and cooperating with Japan, a promising young nation, as a stabilizing force in Eastern Asia, America could, he might have thought, see peace and order established there, promote American commerce with nations therein, protect her late spoils in the Far East—the Philippines, and last but not the least avert the threat of a costly Japanese-American military conflict.

In pursuance of such a policy he concluded two agreements with Japan. Prior to the termination of the Russo-Japanese War but immediately after the departure of Foreign Minister Komura for America to conduct peace negotiations, Roosevelt sent Secretary of War William H. Taft to Japan, making it appear that he had some business to attend to in the Philippines.

William Taft succeeded in reaching an understanding with Count Katsura, Japan's Prime Minister. In the course of their interview Katsura was informed that it was unlikely that President Roosevelt would interfere in the event of "an establishment by Japan of a suzerainty over Korea to the extent of requiring that Korea enter into no foreign treaties without the consent of Japan". As a quid pro quo for this reassuring bit of information, Katsura officially declared that Japan had no aggressive design on the Philippines.

Secondly, the Takahira-Root Agreement was concluded. At the end of October 1908, Ambassador Takahira, under instructions from the home Government, approached Elihu Root, Secretary of State, and convinced him that an exchange of memorandum regarding the problems of East Asia, particularly China, would have the effect of stabilizing the Pacific situation. Consequently an agreement was reached, according to which Japan and America undertook, in substance, to maintain peace and the status quo, and to promote the development of commerce, in the Pacific, to respect the territories of each other, to respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and the principle of equal commercial opportunity for the powers and, in the event of an outbreak of incidents which contravene the above principles, to consult each other with regard to the steps to be taken.

(To Be Continued)

BRITISH EMPIRE IN TRANSIT

Grip on World Affairs Began Weakening After 1st Great War

By ALBERT MAYNARD
(From the Shanghai Times)

In those golden years before the dawn of history, when the mountains and the hills of a brave young world tossed and tumbled into one another, the first man who mused over the dead body of his first son heard the tinkle of a philosophic bell within him which tried to make him realize that all things, once they have begun, must end. Dido as she ruled in Carthage, and Socrates as he walked in Athens, and Dante as he brooded in Ravenna, were perhaps disturbed by the same thought.

When Assyria and Babylon, and Greece and Rome silently slipped into that void and darkness which Gibbons called "decline and fall," there were some among their children to whom a philosophic appreciation of the fact was possible. Like the father of that first boy who ceased to bruise his hand against the granite of a heartless Nature, the Assyrians and the Babylonians, and the Greeks and the Romans, accepted the inevitable on the bleak afternoon of that russet day when autumn suddenly departed from their lives.

Today, another empire trembles on the brink. We who have been chosen by fate to exist during the period when the earth is being shaken by a series of the greatest convulsions it has ever known, are likely to witness the crash of an organization which, in its development, has set its symbol on the high seas and the mountain ranges of the world.

Has Reached Its Top

The British Empire, for we are discussing it, has approached the curve of its arc. Four hundred years of gradual ascent have come to a stop, and today, the forces of disintegration are not to be denied.

The empire was built contrary to custom and precedent, and was maintained contrary to all sense of proportion. It survived through the centuries as a political entity due to the indifference of Europe and the gradual growth of the British Navy. But as an organization able to withstand the ceaseless corrosion of Time, it is not to be.

The British Empire gained its peak during the reign of Queen Victoria, when the adroitness of Benjamin Disraeli nipped in the bud the desire of France to acquire the Khedive of Egypt's Suez Canal shares, and when India was finally incorporated into the Empire structure after having languished as a monopoly of the East India Company for well nigh two hundred years. When Victoria sat on the throne the world pivoted around London, and the age which was epitomized by her reign has gone down in English history as one of unparalleled British brilliance in the fields of industry, commerce, culture, politics and warfare.

It is paradoxical that this was achieved in spite of the loss in 1766 of the American colonies. But a student of English history invariably arrives at the conclusion that a considerable deal of the greatness attributed to Britain is due to her consistent policy of retreating when given no alternative, and invariably improving her postiion thereby. As a nation the English have time and again lost their national "face," but the extent of their Empire was ever being added to, so that on September 3, 1939, when she went to war against Germany, her decision ultimately involved the fate of a quarter of the world.

This quarter of the world was acquired by conquest, discovery, outright annexation, and political trickery. It was classified into the Colonial Empire, the Indian Empire, and the Dominion Empire. The whole went to form a single organization which was governed by the Prime Minister in Downing Street through a plethora of governors-general, viceroys, governors, high commissioners and superintendents.

Financial Empire

To this were added the other classifications known as the Outer Empire and the Financial Empire, which, although not colored red on world maps to indicate their absolute possession by Britain, played a nevertheless important role as satellites which rotated on her axis. The Outer Empire which consists of a series of buffer countries protecting the colonies included such states as Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Iran, Tibet and Portugal, while the Financial Empire—meaning the states which were strongly influenced by Britain's financial power—included Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, Finland and Estonia.

Britain, as her government and her people knew, could not afford to enter the war in 1939. The adventure of 1914 had cost the country, according to an estimate by Sir Arthur Salter, approximately £34,000,000,000, or, to be more figuratively precise, £34 spent for every second since the birth of Christ. This sum was met by borrowing, national taxation, and the sale of many British monopolies in several parts of the world. The victory of 1918, after the glory of the military achievement had passed, was a poor victory compared to those won at Waterloo and Trafalgar.

The postwar period saw the gradual emergence of New York as the financial center of the world. Independent states who desired to borrow money, altered their practice of sending emissaries to London, which floated relatively few outstanding loans during the period. The agitation of the Irish for independence, the ill-tempered pressure of the United States for repayment of the war loans, the dissatisfaction voiced by the Dominions over the connection with London, the mutinies and riots which broke out all over the colonial empire, told the British people that, at long last, the nation had lost its grip on international affairs.

In every field British activities were restricted after 1918. Britain, more than any other country in the world, suffered from the international depression which cut a swathe through the postwar years. Her industry, which before the war ranked the highest among that of all nations, fell to second place. Lancashire and Manchester, those wonder children of the Industrial Revolution, tottered on the verge of ruin. The value of the pound sterling depreciated to the extent of causing a revision of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's American policy. In desperation the British Government debated the institution of new trade tariffs, new economic barriers, the Empire Trade Act, and a renewed boosting of British goods on the markets of the world.

The Empire, which was ignored in the heat of the battle of survival once more came into the British scheme of things. Canada, Australia, the Union of South Africa, Eire, and New Zealand, were systematically pampered to quench their thirst for independence. After Britain's consent at Versailles to let the Dominions represent themselves at the Peace Conference, the way was paved for the subsequent retreat of many British privileges from her Dominions.

Slowly, and by dint of the ceaseless propaganda utilized by the Dominions Office, the Colonial Office, and the India Mansion in London, the tide once more shifted in favor of Britain. This was brought about also by the general state of the world after Chancellor Adolf Hitler's over-night territorial annexations in central Europe, when countries like Austria and Czechoslovakia disappeared within a few weeks. The Dominions ceased to agitate for their independence when they saw the precariousness of their position. They saw that if their independence were granted, they would inevitably lose it to Powers militarily stronger than themselves, and nearer to them than Britain, and they also realized the advantages to be derived from the protection of the British Royal Navy in such an event.

Britain Enters War

On September 3, 1939, Britain went to war once more. It should be noted that her war declaration did not immediately involve the dominions, as in 1914. Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Canada, issued declarations of their own, the last named making hers only 10 days after the start of the war. Eire, whose position in the Empire structure probably requires a battalion of the ablest brains in the world to define, has remained neutral to this day.

Lord Keynes, the most brilliant British economist now living, in one of his periodic statements to the press, recently stated that Britain would have to sell considerable portions of her foreign holdings in order to continue prosecuting the present war financially. In this Lord Keynes stated nothing new, since Sir Arthur Salter, John Strachey, Montague Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood, have made statements to the same effect. The 40,000,000 people compressed in the area of England, Scotland and Wales, have simply not got the means to spend £14,000,000 daily, which is the most conservative approximate cost of the British war expenditure.

To make up for the deficiency in her wartime revenue, the foreign holdings of Britain, built up during the age of the systematic engineering of the Financial Empire, following the precedent established in 1914, is being liquidated. Of this Financial Empire, Greece, Estonia, Finland, and Denmark have been lost. British monopolies in Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Sweden and British-owned shares of American railways, which ran into a considerable figure, have been mortgaged. In the areas which are not directly within the orbit of British influence, British financial prestige has declined. If these are not signs of British economic decay, then, perhaps nothing is.

The Empire from the colonial point of view has also suffered severe compression. The Federated Malay States, the Unfederated Malay States, Sarawak, Hongkong, Burma, the Andaman and Nicobar islands, and the possession in the Pacific Ocean, are no more. Some may say that in compensation for these territorial losses Britain has made up by acquiring possession of the entire African continent, and in so far as mere territory is concerned, this may be true. But the potential riches of the Empire that has been lost is simply not to be compared with those which may exist in Africa.

That British prestige, in spite of all this, is still strongly felt in the world can not be denied. The country, as has been said earlier, paradoxically thrives on retreat. After the Dunkirk of 1940 her name, and honor, and position, seemed to have been irretrievably lost, and yet today she is fighting again in northern France. The ebb and the flow in the tide of human relations, appear always to have left Britain immune, and so today if Winston Churchill makes a flattering speech to Spain, if Turkey talks of an alliance with Britain and subsequently stops exporting chrome to Germany, if Portugal recalls a piece of paper signed with Britain in 1375 and subsequently stops exporting wolfram to Germany, we should not be surprised.

History, nevertheless, does not stop to condone the particular caprice of a race of people however peculiar, and these spurts of spectacular political and military comebacks, should be regarded merely as the last leaps of a flame before the obliterating darkness.

If Britain should lose this war, her Empire will tumble into a cascade of thunder whose detonation will be felt in all parts of the globe. The imagination of fertile romanticists does not see how the empire will be able to survive the death of the mother country.

It seems strange that Britain should continue to fight and exhaust the dual treasuries of her finances and her youth only to lose that for which she entered the fray. Certainly Whitehall and the House of Lords do not share this view, and there are some among the landed proprietors in the ranks of the Whigs, the Tories and the Conservatives who see even an expansion of the purely business undertaking more appropriately defined as Britain, Ltd.

To this end there is assembled in London today some of the finest brains in the broad fields of contemporary English thought, who have labored on the problem of Empire survival ever since war was declared. These men, all masters in the study of human behavior, human and geographical psychology, and the limitless range of evolutionary mutations, seek to prevent the collapse of that edifice the bottom of which has already fallen out.

But time, corrosion disintegration, the inevitability of the end of all things once they have begun, the greater surge of liberalism and self-determination which would sweep through the Empire following its victory, and above all, the financial, moral, cultural and political bankruptcy of Britain even in the heyday of her triumph—all these will bring to naught the calculations and the blueprint designs of those super Empire planners.

AMERICA HAS NO PLACE FOR THE NEGRO

Color Discrimination Continues Rampant

The negro problem continues to stand out foremost on America's stormy home front. Discrimination of the worst type continues rampant, especially in the Southern States where voting rights are limited, lynching a common occurrence and segregation in public places almost universal although 80 years have passed since the Emancipation Proclamation gave the negro equal rights with the whites.

Although the country is suffering from an acute shortage of labor, negroes, are excluded from skilled jobs and their enlistment in the armed services is limited. Less than 500,000 out of a male population of 6,270,000 negroes (1940 census) are in the army while there are but a little over 80,000 in the navy distributed in various categories as follows:

Army	
Infantry	57,323
Coast Guard	58,328
Engineer Corps	9,750
Others	336,950
Total	462,331
Navy	
Active Service	74,013
Coast Guard	3,115
Marines	8,500
Total	85,628

Of these, about 150,000, including nurses, have been sent overseas.

With the progress of the war and the consequent demand for increased manpower, it is said more negroes than the present 15 per cent will be employed in the navy. Nevertheless discrimination runs unmitigated as seen from a recent case in which a suit brought in court by a negro against the Jim Crow practice on railroads as unconstitutional was ruled not against the democratic principles of equality by the Interstate Commerce Commission.